



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/46/L.20
11 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 142

NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA

Cuba: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, the annex to which contains the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, which establishes, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Recalling also its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, the annex to which contains the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which reaffirms, inter alia, the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Recalling further its resolution 36/103 of 9 December 1981, the annex to which contains the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, which sets forth, inter alia, the duty of a State, in the conduct of its international relations, to refrain

from measures which would constitute interference or intervention in the internal or external affairs of another State, including any multilateral or unilateral economic reprisal or blockade, as instruments of political pressure or coercion against another State, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that for more than 30 years, a series of economic, commercial and financial measures and actions has been applied against Cuba, causing serious harm to the Cuban people and infringing the sovereignty of that country,

Considering, in particular that the implementation of those measures and actions is being extraterritorially extended, constituting a blockade against Cuba which not only affects the normal development of international relations but also impairs the inalienable right of the affected countries to exercise freely the prerogatives deriving from their national sovereignty,

Reaffirming the right of every country freely to choose its economic, commercial and financial partners, in exercise of its national sovereignty, without any constraint or interference,

1. Declares that that policy contradicts the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in international law;
2. Affirms the necessity of ending that policy and, to that effect, calls for an immediate end to the measures and actions comprising it;
3. Invites the international community to extend to Cuba the necessary cooperation to mitigate the consequences of that policy;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;
5. Decides to include the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba" in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.



General Assembly

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A/46/L.21
14 November 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 24

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

Draft resolution submitted by the President

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia",

Recalling its resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990 and Security Council resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991 and 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991,

Recalling also the support and assistance of the international community, the participants of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and all interested States and parties, especially the humanitarian aid rendered to the Cambodian people since 1978,

Welcoming the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on 23 October 1991, 1/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his staff towards the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,

1. Expresses its full support for the Paris Agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict which, inter alia, would maintain, preserve and guarantee the sovereignty, independence,

1/ A/46/608-S/23177.

2/ A/46/617.

territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia;

2. Supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to set up an effective United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia as soon as possible, with the aim of restoring peace and stability in Cambodia and to implement the Paris Agreements;

3. Welcomes the fact that commitment to self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations and full respect for human rights have been incorporated in the provisions of the settlement;

4. Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure respect for and full observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cambodian people and to assist them to exercise their right to self-determination in free and fair elections, as provided for in the Paris Agreements;

5. Also calls upon all parties concerned to comply fully with the cease-fire that entered into force at the time of the signature of the Paris Agreements;

6. Urges all parties concerned to implement fully the terms of the Paris Agreements in close cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

7. Expresses its deep appreciation to the international community, the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, the permanent members of the Security Council, regional and other States and the Cambodian parties themselves, in particular His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, for their invaluable contributions over the past decade to restore and maintain peace and unity in Cambodia and to promote national reconciliation;

8. Expresses its deep appreciation also to donor countries, the United Nations agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered assistance to the Cambodian people and urges them to continue their support for the process of repatriation of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons under the leadership and coordination of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia;

9. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and his staff for their continuing efforts in helping to implement the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict;

10. Reiterates further its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in coordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to continue such efforts as necessary.



General Assembly

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A/46/L.22
18 November 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 19

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus,
Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic
of), Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu,
Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe:
draft resolution

International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/

Recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, which declared 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Having examined the three interim reports of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its resolution 43/47, 2/

Bearing in mind the report of the Working Group of Non-aligned Countries on Decolonization, adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Accra from 4 to 7 September 1991, 3/

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ A/44/800; A/45/624; A/46/593.

3/ A/46/593, reply submitted by Yugoslavia on behalf of the Group of 77.

Bearing in mind also the important contribution of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in particular through the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 4/ and other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions;
2. Declares that the ultimate goal of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism is the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the peoples of each and every of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories;
3. Declares that exercise of the right to self-determination should be carried out freely and without outside pressure in a form reflecting authentic interests and aspirations of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and with the United Nations playing an appropriate role;
4. Adopts the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 November 1991, 5/ to serve as a Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;
5. Invites Member States, the whole United Nations system, other governmental and non-governmental organizations to actively support and participate in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

4/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

5/ A/46/634.



General Assembly

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19 November 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 137

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

Ghana: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/177 of 19 December 1990 and 45/264 of 13 May 1991, on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

1. Adopts the text contained in the annex to the present resolution;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in the annex to the present resolution and to report on the action he has taken.

ANNEX

Proposal of the Group of 77 on the restructuring and
revitalization of the United Nations in the economic,
social and related fields

I. Background

1. At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in the annex to its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, agreed that a review of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly should take place during the forty-sixth session of the Assembly. In the same resolution, the Assembly underlined the objective of the overall exercise as being the enhancement of "the effective and efficient functioning

of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields in order to be more responsive to the needs of enhancing international economic cooperation and promoting the development of the developing countries".

2. The General Assembly further agreed that a review of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies should include:

- (a) Their possible restructuring and revitalization;
- (b) Their reporting procedures and responsibilities;
- (c) The need to avoid duplication, wherever possible, and hence the need for greater coordination of activities between the different entities.

3. In defining its tasks for the forty-sixth session, the Assembly also decided that the review exercise on the subsidiary machinery would be guided by the criteria listed in paragraph 6 (3) in the annex to its resolution 45/264.

II. Goals

4. Consideration has been given to the restructuring and revitalization of some issues in the social and related fields in the United Nations. In this context, the restructuring and revitalization for the strengthening of the economic sector of the United Nations should be given due attention and priority.

5. Based on the basic principles and guidelines for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields outlined in General Assembly resolution 45/264, the following common understanding should guide the entire exercise of the restructuring and revitalization of the subsidiary bodies, with the aim of adopting measures to strengthen and sustain the impact of the achievements of these bodies:

(a) The scope, issues and activities which the subsidiary bodies are engaged in are of vital importance to the development of developing countries;

(b) Issues or activities considered relevant to the needs of Member States, in particular the development needs of developing countries, must continue to be considered in an effective and efficient manner;

(c) The forum for the consideration of issues or activities must provide opportunities for deliberation, as well as for formulating policy and action-oriented measures. Should the need arise, because of the technical nature of issues, expert advice and guidance of the subsidiary bodies can be provided with recommendations, as inputs for consideration, and as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly;

- (d) A revitalized Economic and Social Council must consider reports from subsidiary bodies substantively and in an integrated manner;
- (e) The size of each non-universalized subsidiary body must be determined on the basis of equitable geographical representation. Members will be eligible for re-election;
- (f) Participation by government-nominated experts, in particular those from developing countries, in the various subsidiary bodies, must be supported and financed, among other things, by a regular budget coverage of travel and daily subsistence allowance;
- (g) A revitalized Economic and Social Council must have a strong follow-up mechanism to monitor the performance of subsidiary bodies;
- (h) A revitalized Economic and Social Council must ensure follow-up and implementation of its decisions, as well as recommendations emanating from it and/or the General Assembly;
- (i) No one single or uniform solution can be suggested as applicable to all subsidiary bodies. Each body must be examined on its own and the recommendations deriving from an open and thorough process should be aimed at revitalizing it.

III. Reporting procedures for subsidiary bodies

- 6. The reporting procedure of each subsidiary body will be analysed case by case.

IV. Methodology for reviewing the subsidiary machinery

- 7. It would be necessary to focus on the subsidiary bodies that need to be strengthened. The following methodology is suggested for the review of the subsidiary bodies concerned:
 - (a) Name of the body, including organization that the body belongs to and its hierarchy within the United Nations system, in relation to its mandate;
 - (b) Membership and participation;
 - (c) Primary programme objective;
 - (d) Kind of input delivered by the body;
 - (e) Measures for the effective implementation of the decisions by the Member States and by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

- (f) Reporting procedure;
- (g) Frequency and duration of meetings;
- (h) Secretariat support. The analysis needs to include:
- (i) The department office providing support;
- (ii) The documentation provided;
- (iii) The Secretariat programme activities, as reflected in the programme budget;
- (i) Financing system.

V. Subsidiary bodies identified for strengthening

8. The following are structures for regional and interregional cooperation: the regional economic commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The regional economic commissions, particularly those located in developing countries, should be strengthened in terms of their activities, resources and their participation in supporting operational activities carried out by the United Nations system. The regional commissions should participate fully in the exercise of their functions with a view to strengthening and making recommendations to the General Assembly for the purpose of the present exercise, taking into account the particular needs and conditions of their respective regions. The regional economic commissions are to provide inputs on how their effectiveness may be enhanced. Agreed measures to strengthen the regional economic commissions must be reflected in the programming and budget.

9. The other subsidiary bodies are:

(a) High-level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries:

- (i) Name: Commission on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries - United Nations General Assembly (New York);
- (ii) Membership and participation: forty-eight government-nominated experts elected by the General Assembly for a term three to four years;
- (iii) Primary programme objectives: the primary programme objectives may be defined in the context of the existing programmes and resources of the United Nations system. The Buenos Aires Plan of Action constitutes the basic mandate for the work of the proposed Commission. Technical cooperation among developing countries should be included as a modality in the programme objectives in the different programmes of activities of the United Nations system;

/...

- (iv) Kind of input: report with recommendations;
- (v) Further steps: fulfilment of the programme objectives by all Member States;
- (vi) Reporting procedure: to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; to the United Nations Development Programme;
- (vii) Frequency and duration of meetings: annually for two weeks, in the first quarter of the year, taking into account the other demands on the Secretariat;
- (viii) Secretariat support:
 - a. Division office providing support: the Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries must be technically strengthened and upgraded into a division in the framework of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - b. Documentation: the Division of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries will continue to provide it. The Secretary-General will also provide inputs;
 - c. Secretariat activities: needs to be reflected in budget of the United Nations Development Programme;
- (ix) Need to be reflected in the programming and budget.
- (b) Committee on Natural Resources:
 - (i) Name: Committee on Natural Resources - United Nations General Assembly (New York);
 - (ii) Membership and participation: forty-eight government-nominated experts, elected by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three to four years;
 - (iii) Primary programme objectives: remain the same;
 - (iv) Kind of input: report with recommendations;
 - (v) Further steps: fulfilment of the programme objectives by all Member States;
 - (vi) Reporting procedure: to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;
 - (vii) Frequency and duration of meetings: once every two years for a duration of two weeks in the first quarter of the year;

- (viii) Secretariat support: serviced by the Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development;
- (ix) Need to be reflected in the programming and budget.
- (c) Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy:
 - (i) Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy - United Nations General Assembly (New York);
 - (ii) Membership and participation: forty-eight government-nominated experts, elected by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three to four years;
 - (iii) Primary programme objective: mandate remains the same, including consideration of the relation between environment and development, in particular the energy sector;
 - (iv) Kind of input: report with recommendations;
 - (v) Further steps: fulfilment of the programme objectives by all Member States;
 - (vi) Reporting procedure: to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;
 - (vii) Frequency and duration of meetings: once every two years, for two weeks;
 - (viii) Secretariat support arrangements servicing the existing Committee for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, established in accordance with section III of General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982, shall be strengthened and maintained to provide adequate technical support to the Expert Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
 - (ix) Need to be reflected in the programming and budget.

VI. Schedule for continuing the restructuring process in the future

10. An agreed schedule should be established for continuing the restructuring and revitalization of the rest of the subsidiary machinery in the economic, social and related fields, as appropriate.

VII. Review

11. A final decision on the review of the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy will be taken at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in the light of the outcome of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

12. A review of the implementation of the present exercise is to be undertaken during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/264.



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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 32

ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra
Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to accelerate their cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the global concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment,

Noting with satisfaction the various initiatives of the States of the zone to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the zone,

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 45/36; 1/
2. Calls upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;
3. Welcomes the resolution adopted at the twelfth regular session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) on the cooperation between the Latin American nuclear-free zone and the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, which called upon the States parties and signatories to the Treaty of Tlatelolco and its additional protocols to submit suggestions on formulas for the creation of cooperative mechanisms between the two zones; 2/
4. Affirms the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation in the high seas;
5. Welcomes the actions of the States of the zone towards fulfilling the objectives of the Final document of the second meeting of States of the zone of peace and cooperation, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990; 3/
6. Takes note of the proposal contained in the joint communiqué issued by the Presidents of Namibia and Brazil in Windhoek, on 13 September 1991, for the holding in 1992, after due consultations among all the countries of the zone, of a meeting of Ministers for Trade and Industry of the countries of the zone, to take place at Windhoek, and of a meeting of high officials in the area of youth and sports, to take place in Brasilia, with a view to enhancing cooperation and development among the States of the zone;
7. Expresses its appreciation for the success so far achieved by Namibia in the consolidation of its independence, and calls upon the international community to render necessary assistance to Namibia in the areas of its defined needs in order to strengthen further its independence and sovereignty;

1/ A/46/410.

2/ A/46/297, annex.

3/ A/45/474, annex.

8. Takes note with interest of the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

9. Welcomes the peace agreements in Angola and Liberia, and calls upon the international community to encourage and support these developments;

10. Urges all States to abstain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes and notes the determination of the States of the zone to establish a mechanism aimed at monitoring, collating and disseminating information and data on the movement of hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes within the region;

11. Emphasizes the imperative need to preserve the environment and the marine resources of the region, and urges all States to take necessary measures in order to protect the environment and preserve the marine resources;

12. Urges all States not to engage in the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources in the zone;

13. Stresses the historical importance of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, as an opportunity to advance further the objectives of the zone by addressing the issue of environment and development in all its ramifications;

14. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance that the Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Development Programme have extended towards the convening by the States of the zone of seminars of a group of experts at Brazzaville, from 12 to 15 June 1990 and at Montevideo from 3 to 6 April 1991 which were devoted to a review of the development and implementation of the legal regime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 4/ and requests the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide assistance for the implementation of follow-up measures agreed upon in Montevideo;

15. Expresses support for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by the United Nations Development Programme, and requests the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in this regard, at their request;

4/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

16. Reaffirms the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation at national and regional levels;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".



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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 32

ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra
Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft
resolution

Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe



General Assembly

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A/46/L.25
29 November 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 102

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR
SOUTHERN AFRICA

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium,
Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark,
Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India,
Ireland, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia,
New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland,
Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic
of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe:
draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programmes for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 45/19 of 20 November 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General ^{1/} containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continue to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

^{1/} A/46/561.

Also noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling abroad to a greater number of students from inside South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the development of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training assistance to disadvantaged students from South Africa,

Noting the recommendations of the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa convened by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in cooperation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in Paris from 25 to 27 June 1991,

Also noting that in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans the Programme is allocating greater resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening Black and other institutions of higher learning through a graduate student and junior faculty enhancement programme abroad in the field of educational management and other short-term specialized training courses with built-in returnability and employability of participants,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. Welcomes the main thrust of the Paris Statement adopted by the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa, with special regard to:

(a) Supporting and complementing South Africans' endeavours towards major educational restructuring through quality education, research and development of learning material;

(b) Providing assistance for the training of the managers of educational change at all levels, including teachers, educators, planners, curriculum specialists and administrators;

(c) Assisting in training programmes in the fields of public administration, policy analysis and planning, and business management, and strengthening the capacity of institutions and organizations;

4. Welcomes the recommendation made in the Paris Statement that a follow-up conference be convened in the first half of 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and within existing resources;

5. Calls upon all non-governmental organizations, scholarship agencies and foundations to cooperate with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in making the proposed follow-up conference a success;

6. Emphasizes that it is incumbent upon the international community to assist in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education;

7. Calls upon non-governmental educational programmes and other non-governmental organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme in facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

8. Appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals and international professional associations to use their influence and leverage inside South Africa to assist graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

9. Considers that under the changing circumstances in South Africa, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the Programme should have the necessary flexibility to provide, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself;

10. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

11. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its expanded programme of activities.



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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 16

APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador,
France, India, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire and
Zimbabwe: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 720 (1991) of 21 November 1991, 1/

Appoints Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 and ending on 31 December 1996.

1/ A/46/700.



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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 19

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana,
India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Namibia, Papua New
Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukraine, United
Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia,
Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 45/34 of 20 November 1990, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade 1990-2000,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of basic human rights,

1/ A/46/23 (Parts I-VII).

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Noting with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting also with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including particularly the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47 which declared the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation - including racism, apartheid and economic exploitation, as well as policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements - is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ^{2/} and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

^{2/} Resolution 217 A (III).

3. Reaffirms its determination to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its support for the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1991, including the programme of work envisaged for 1992; 3/

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration as well as the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

8. Calls upon the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence;

9. Strongly condemns any nuclear collaboration with the Government of South Africa and calls upon any States that are so involved to cease all such collaboration forthwith;

10. Calls upon the administering Powers to terminate military activities in the Territories under their administration and to eliminate military bases there in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts of interference against other States;

11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

3/ A/46/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. J.

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. Further calls upon the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1992 session;

15. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.



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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 19

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana,
India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Namibia,
Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukraine,
United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia,
Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, 1/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 45/35 of 20 November 1990,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration and mindful of the role of world public opinion in assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination and independence,

1/ A/46/23 (Part II), chap. II.

Noting that while censorship laws have been repealed, existing legislation and other measures still curtail the freedom of the press in South Africa,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization; 1/
2. Considers it important for the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to further mobilizing international public opinion in support of complete decolonization by the year 2000;
3. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, inter alia:
 - (a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical Objective: Justice and other publications, special articles and studies, including the Decolonization series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;
 - (b) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;
 - (c) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;
 - (d) To maintain a working relationship with the Organization of African Unity and appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;
 - (e) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;
 - (f) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(g) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(h) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Requests all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.



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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 34

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait,
Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman,
Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia,
United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation
between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation
between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, 1/

Recalling the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that
it considers the League as a regional organization within the meaning of
Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to
consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas
relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to
cooperate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation
of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of
Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

1/ A/46/438.

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, inter alia, to economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Also convinced of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman in November 1980, 2/

Having heard the statement of _____ on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social, cultural and administrative fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; 1/
2. Commends the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;
3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations at Tunis, Amman and Geneva;

2/ See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

4. Expresses its appreciation also to the Secretary-General for his efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and commends the League of Arab States and its Tripartite High Committee for their endeavours to promote the peace process and reconstruction efforts in Lebanon;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

6. Requests the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(b) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

9. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized agencies;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and improve mechanism of consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(d) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1992, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

10. Decides that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, the next general meeting to be held in 1992, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

11. Takes note of the intention of the League of Arab States to hold a high-level Arab regional meeting for children in 1992 and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to cooperate with the League of Arab States in the furtherance of this objective;

12. Recommends that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations;

14. Recommends that the next general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States address itself to the development of a mechanism for enhancing cooperation between the two organizations;

15. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".



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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 31

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala,
Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain, United
States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

A

Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, 1/ is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

1/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085.

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, cooperation and respect for human rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 November 1991 ^{2/} and of the document concerning the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, ^{3/}

Taking note with satisfaction of the work carried out in the region by the Group in verifying the security commitments entered into by the Central American Governments under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission in the repatriation and relocation of displaced persons and refugees, which it has undertaken with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme,

Convinced that the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 ^{4/} and phase II thereof, signed on 15 August 1991, constitute positive and promising contributions to strengthening the process of democratization, development and peace in Nicaragua and in the region,

Observing with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional are continuing the negotiating process, begun on 4 April 1990, ^{5/} under the auspices of the Secretary-General, with a view to putting an end, once and for all, to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights and reunifying Salvadorian society,

Welcoming with satisfaction the progress of the talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca aimed at ending the internal armed confrontation and bringing about

^{2/} A/46/658-S/23222.

^{3/} S/23171.

^{4/} A/45/818, annex I.

^{5/} See A/45/706-S/21931, annex I.

reconciliation and full respect for the human rights of all Guatemalans, which have taken place under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, in the presence of a representative of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the unfailing determination of the Rio Group to achieve peace in Central America and the valuable contribution made by its member States throughout the regional peace effort,

1. Commends the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;
2. Expresses its strongest support for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the maintenance, establishment and effective functioning of the appropriate verification machinery;
4. Welcomes the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters of 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991 reached in Nicaragua and endorses, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation made in phase I to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement; also supports the agreements reached in phase II regarding property rights and privatization;
5. Fully endorses the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and in particular his active role as an intermediary in Guatemala and El Salvador;
6. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to step up the confidence-building and security measures unilaterally adopted by them in order to halt the armed confrontation pending the conclusion in the shortest possible time of political agreements which will put an end to the armed conflict once and for all and will achieve the other goals laid down in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990;
7. Expresses its support for the process of negotiation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which has given rise to the Mexico 6/ and Querétaro Agreements of

6/ See A/45/1099-S/22573, annex.

26 April 1991 and 25 July 1991, and encourages both parties to continue their efforts to reach a political solution to the long process of confrontation experienced by Guatemala;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

B

Central America: Region of peace, freedom, democracy
and development

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the importance of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents under the Agreements signed at Guatemala City at the Esquipulas II summit meeting 1/ on 7 August 1987; the Declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988 7/ and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 13 and 14 February 1989; 8/ the agreements of Tela, Honduras, 9/ on 5 to 7 August 1989; Montelimar, Nicaragua, 10/ on 2 and 3 April 1990; city of Antigua, Guatemala, 11/ on 15 to 17 June 1990; Puntarenas, Costa Rica, on 15 to 17 December 1990; and the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July 1991,

Recognizing the importance of all aspects of the peace-keeping operations which have been carried out in Central America, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General, and the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained,

7/ A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19447.

8/ A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989, document S/20491.

9/ A/44/451-S/20778; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989, document S/20778.

10/ A/44/936-S/21235, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990, document S/21235.

11/ A/44/958, annex.

Considering that at their meetings at Montelimar, Nicaragua and Antigua, Guatemala, the Central American Presidents reaffirmed their determination to set Central America on the road to a stable peace through the establishment of democratic regimes throughout the region, the individual and collective forging of a better economic and social future for the area, and the design of specific mechanisms and courses of action for the peaceful settlement of disputes or possible conflicts between the States of the region,

Considering also that, at the Puntarenas summit meeting, the Presidents declared Central America to be a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and that in the Declaration of San Salvador they agreed to update the legal framework of the Organization of Central American States and to work for the inclusion of Central America in a world order marked by interdependence, the emergence of new forms of integration and cooperation and the effective implementation of international law,

Considering the commitments which have been entered into during the negotiations on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel, within the Security Commission of the Esquipulas II agreements, for the purpose of achieving a stable and lasting peace in Central America,

Taking into consideration that the force of the new democratic spirit prevailing in Central America has created a sphere of political action which makes it feasible to resume with greater momentum the process of regional integration, as the basis for a firm and lasting peace in the region, taking into account the specific circumstances of each country,

Bearing in mind the political determination in Central America to strengthen the process of cooperation in the political, economic and social fields, which complements the progressive steps towards pacification, reconciliation and democratization,

Reaffirming the belief that peace is one, undivided and indivisible, and thus inseparable from freedom, democracy and development, and that these goals are essential for consolidating the transformations which will guarantee sustained, participatory and equitable development in Central America and redefining the manner in which the Central American economies are linked to the rest of the world,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America,

Recognizing also the importance for the progressive transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of 24) and the Group of

Three, in Latin America, through the Association for Democracy and Development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that there remain in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the final overcoming of which requires a global frame of reference which would enable the international community to focus its support on efforts towards collective affirmation and democratic progress being made by the Central American countries,

1. Reaffirms the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development and to that end;
2. Encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which genuinely represent the will of their people and which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights and on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel;
3. Welcomes with satisfaction the agreements reached and progress made by the Security Commission of the Central American countries in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region, and the presentation of an inventory of weapons present in Central America;
4. Stresses the importance that the outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela) as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of 24) and the Group of Three, through the Association for Democracy and Development in Central America, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development;
5. Requests the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate and within the available resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American Governments for the purpose of consolidating the processes of peace, freedom, democratization and development in the region;
6. Reiterates the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231, has for the implementation of this resolution, in particular because it provides the underpinning for the execution of the Central American Economic Plan of Action, which the Central American Presidents approved at their meeting in Antigua, Guatemala;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for

the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.



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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador,
Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics, United States of America and Venezuela:
draft resolution

Corrigendum

The revised list of sponsors of the draft resolution should read as above.
